



Demographic Trends in Prescription Opioid Use among DADAS Consumers



Purpose

- Provide analysis of prescription opioid use by demographic factors to determine what the trends are, where they are headed, and how or if Tennessee trends differ from national trends.



Criteria Analyzed

- Demographic factors considered are:
 - Employment Status
 - Marital Status
 - Education Level

Population

- Treatment Episode Data Set Admission Consumers (DADAS consumers)
 - Alcohol and Drug Block Grant funded
 - State level and national level data FY 1999 – 2009
 - DADAS consumer level data FY 2011

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). 1999 – 2009. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services*, DASIS Series: S-56, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-46-46, Rockville, MD; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011.



Employment Status

Employment Status

■ Employment Status Trends

□ Employed (Full or Part Time)

- In 2009, there were **33% more** prescription opioid* users than users of the closest illicit drug, marijuana.

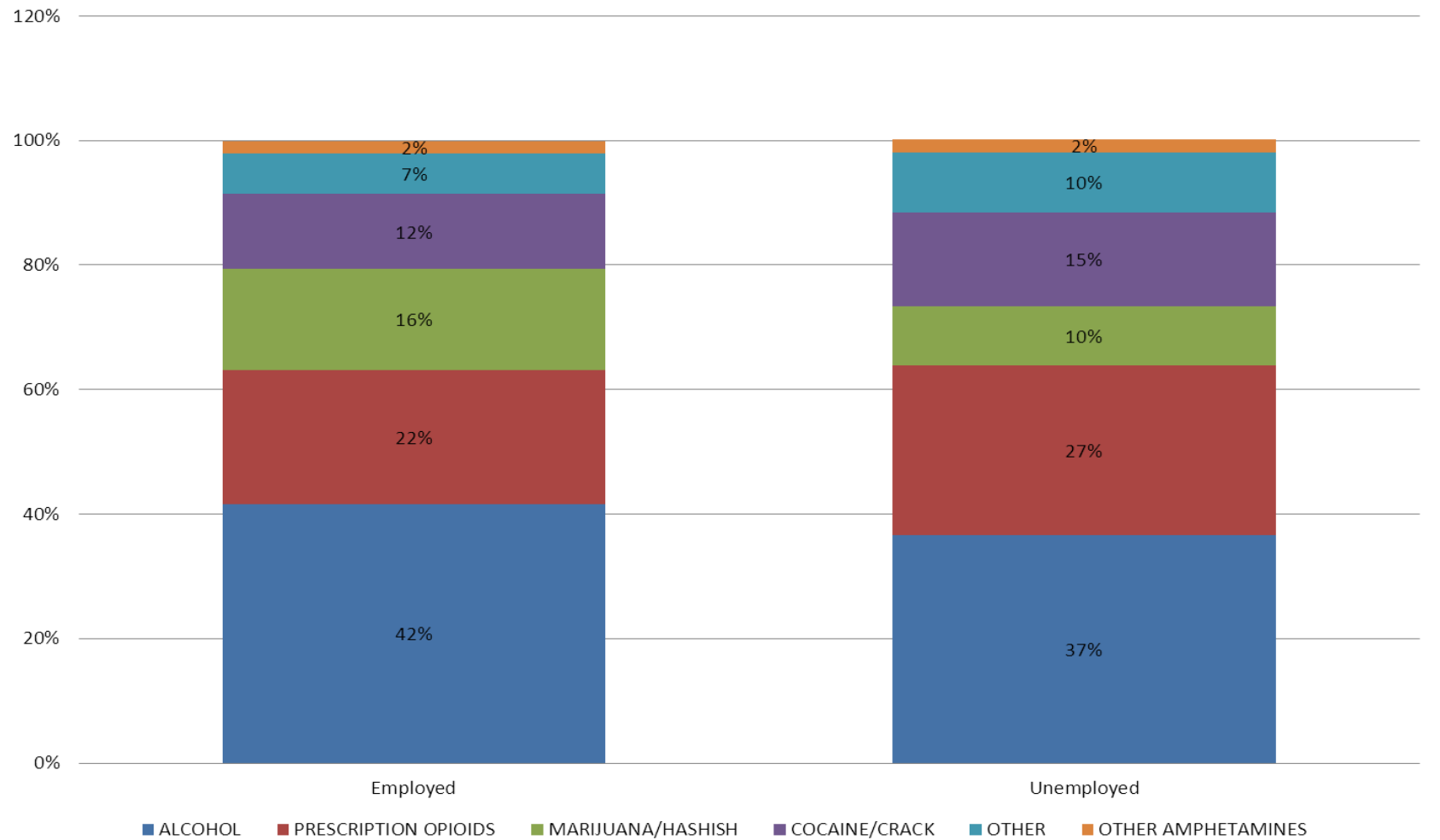
□ Unemployed (Those looking for work)

- In 2009, there were almost **80% more** prescription opioid users than users of the closest illicit drug, cocaine.

Note: Prescription opioids include buprenorphine, codeine, Hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

Tennessee TEDS-A Consumers Primary Substance of Abuse by Employment Status: FY 2009



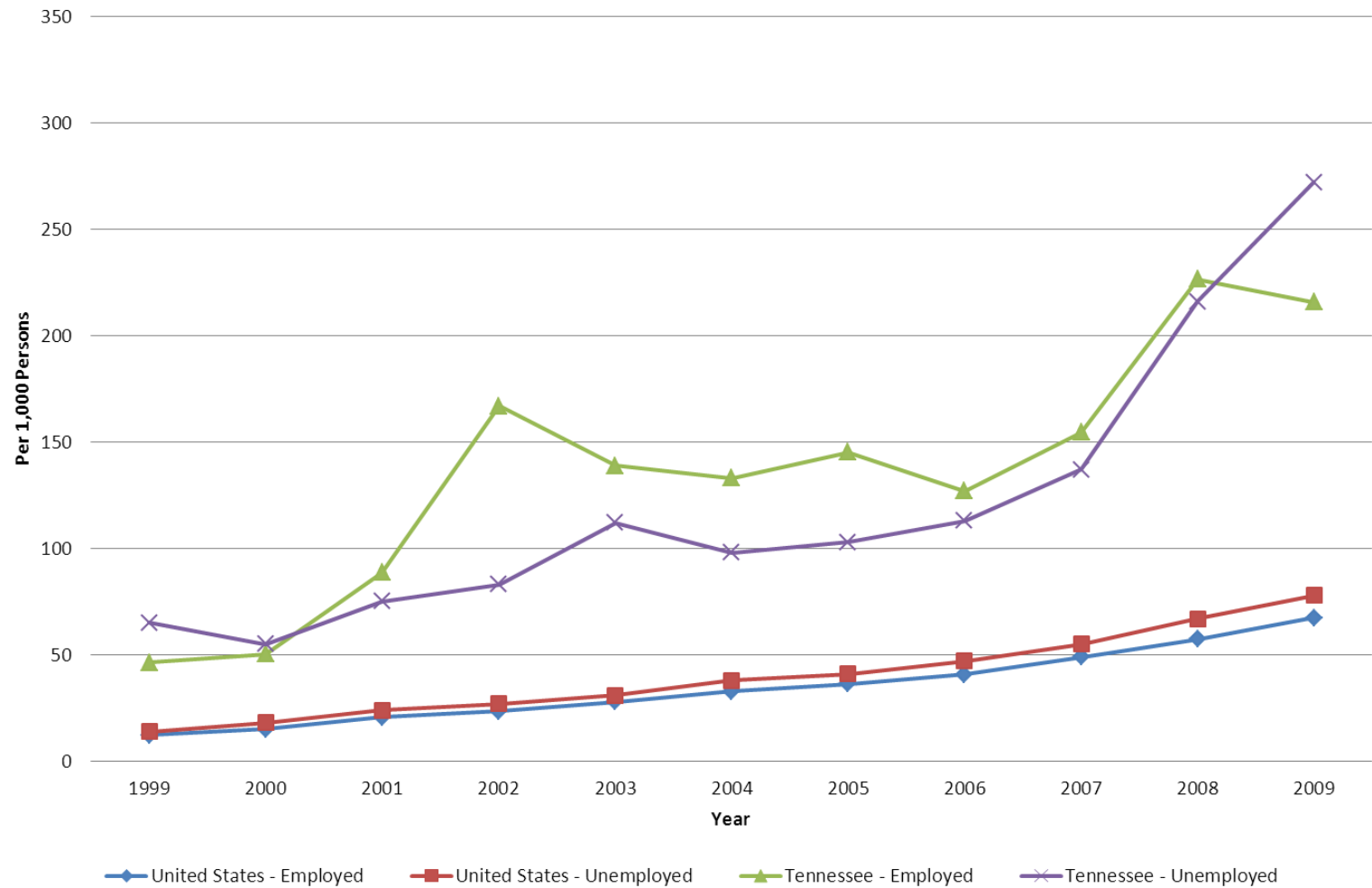
Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

Tennessee Trends

- Tennessee rates of prescription opioid use among both the employed and unemployed exceed the United States rate.
- The Tennessee rates of prescription opioid use for employed consumers is not significantly different from those who are unemployed for the time period 1999 to 2009 ($p > .05$).

Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

Prescription Opioid Use among TEDS-A Consumers - Tennessee and United States by Employment Status: 1999 -- 2009



Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

DADAS Consumers: Employment Status

Prescription Opioids v. Illicit Drugs

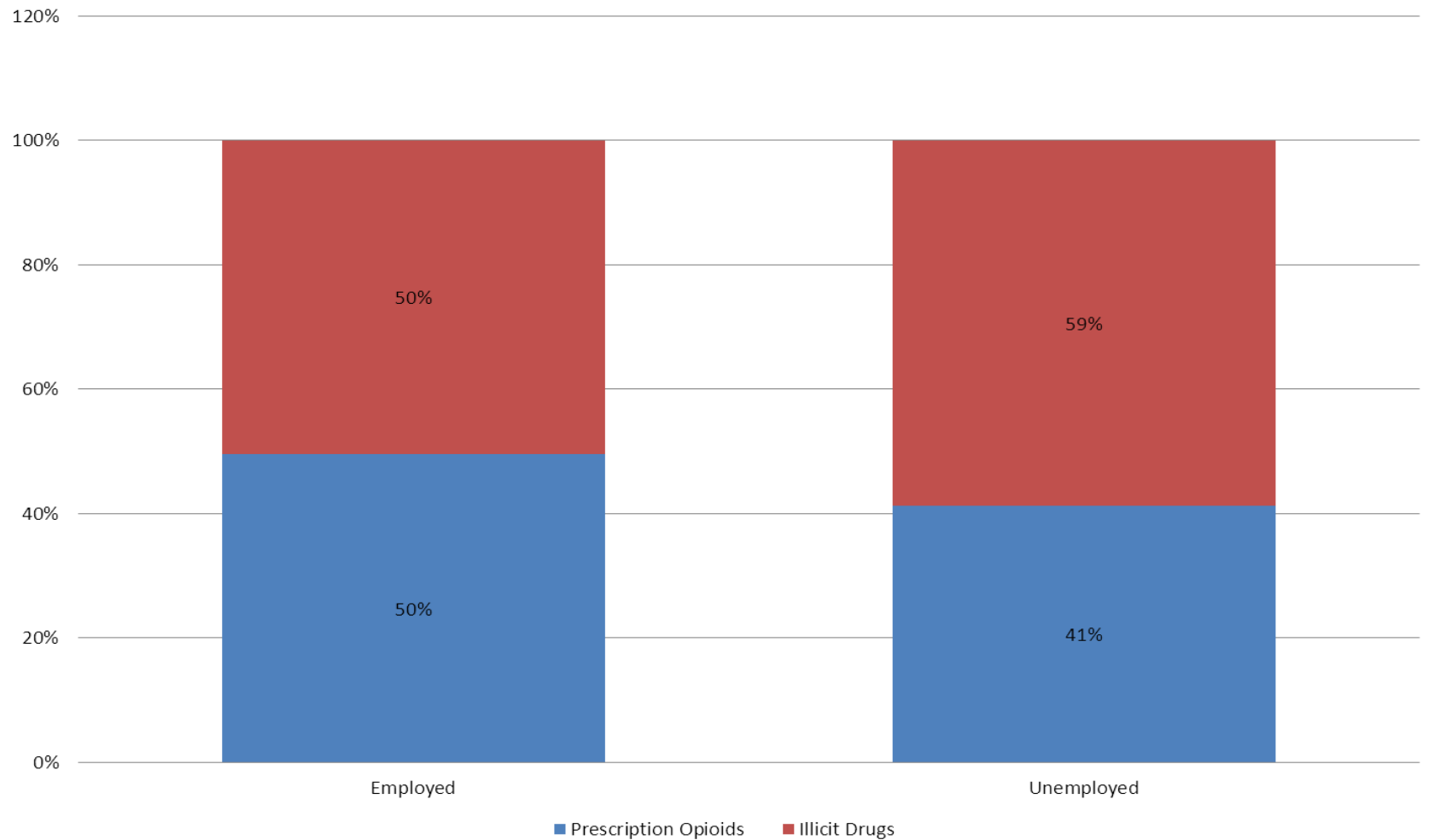
	Employed	Unemployed	
Prescription Opioids	1,724	720	2,444
Illicit Drugs	1,757	1,022	2,779
	3,481	1,742	

- Two years later in FY 2011, data from DADAS consumers indicates that employed consumers are 1.39 times more likely than unemployed consumers to use prescription opioids as compared to illicit drugs ($p < .01$).

Note: Illicit drugs include cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, amphetamines, heroin, inhalants, barbiturates, drug unknown, hallucinogens, other drug not otherwise specified, and PCP

Source: *TN-WITS Database*.

FY 11 DADAS Consumers: Employment Status - Prescription Opioids v. Illicit Drug Use



Source: *TN-WITS Database*.



Marital Status

Tennessee Trends

■ Marital Status Trends

□ Married

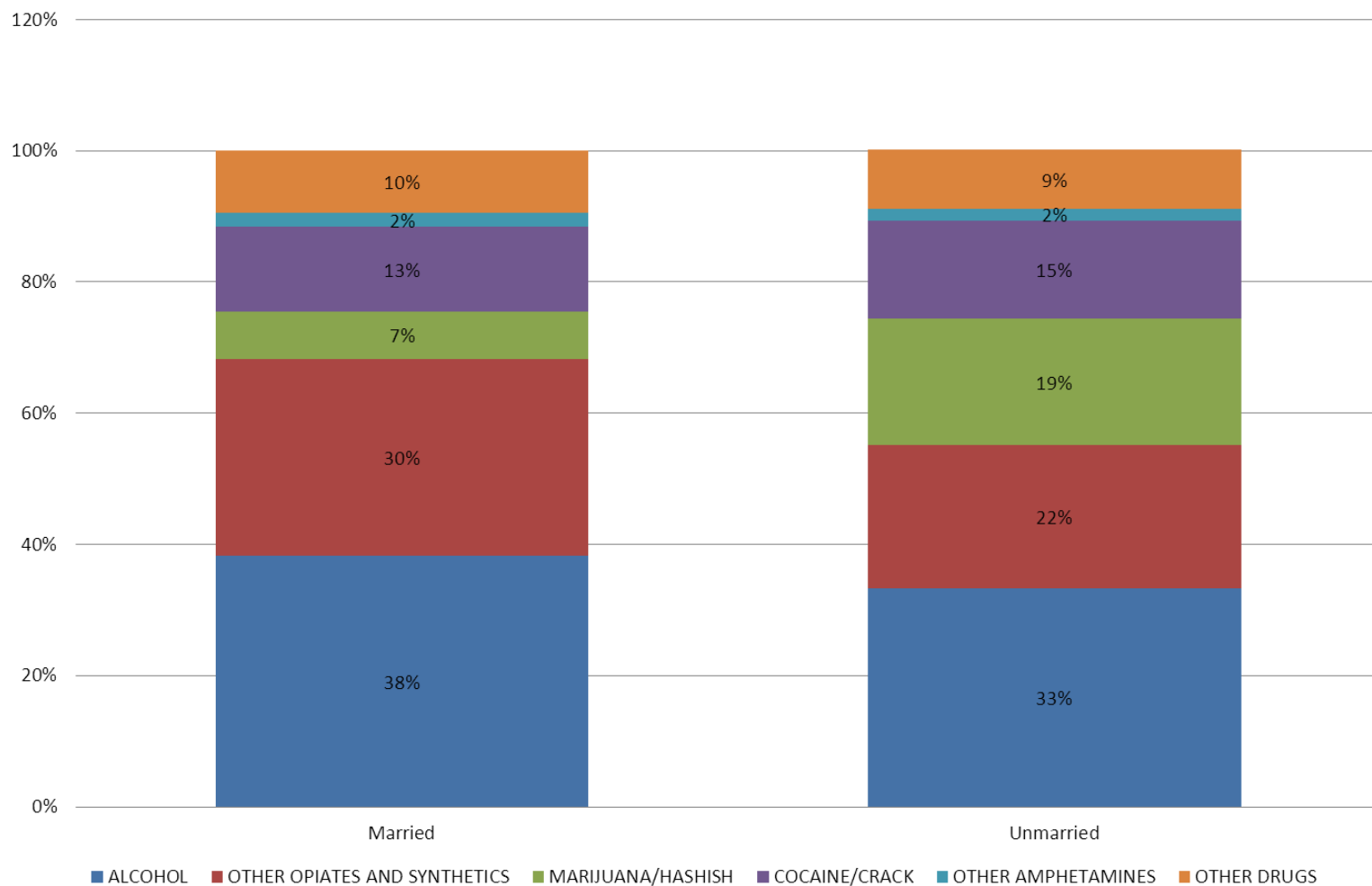
- In 2009, there were **132% more** prescription opioid users than users of the closest illicit drug, cocaine.

□ Unmarried

- In 2009, there were **13% more** prescription opioid users than users of the closest illicit drug, marijuana.

Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

Tennessee TEDS-A Consumers Primary Substance of Abuse by Marital Status: FY 2009



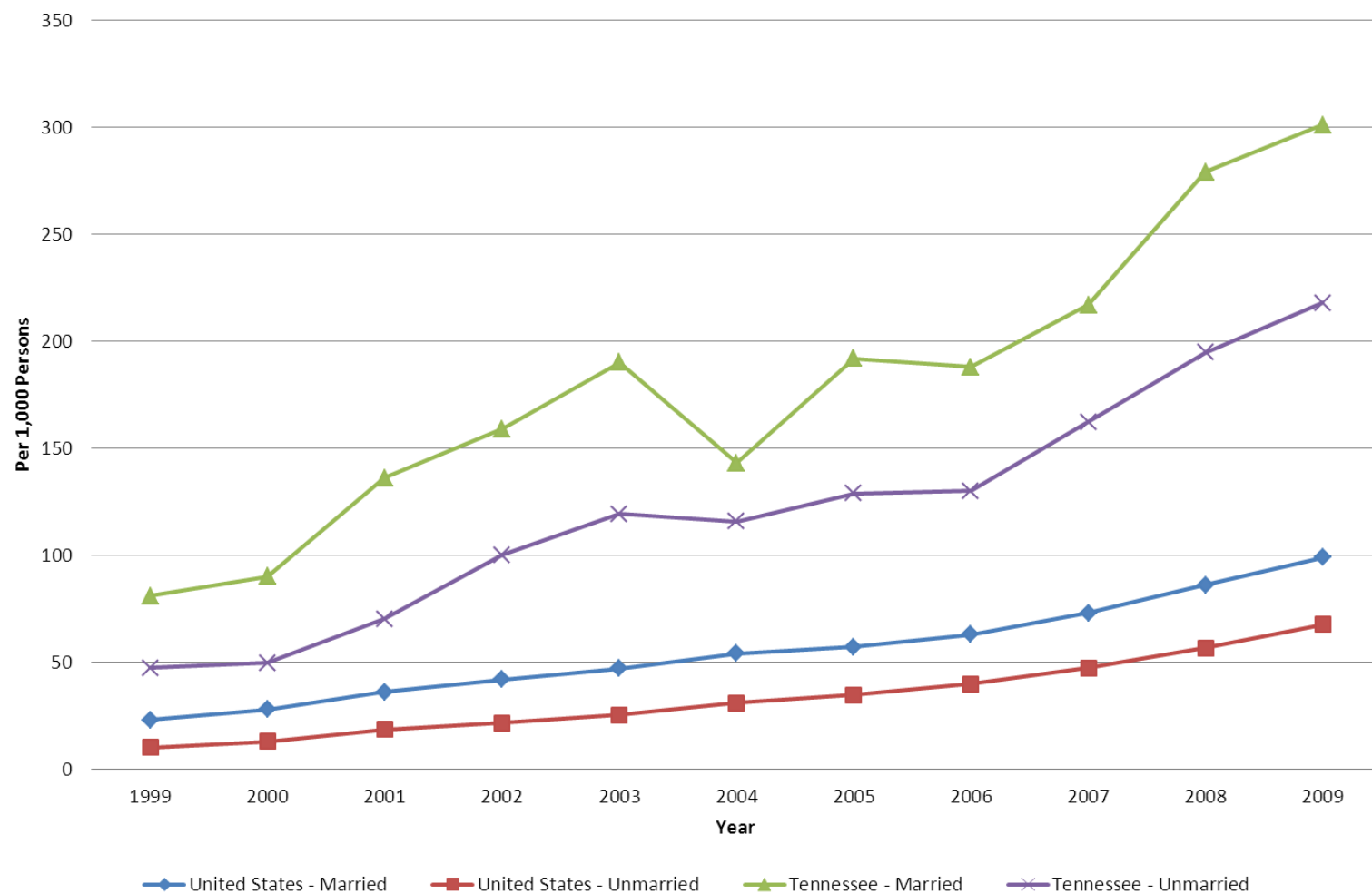
Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

Marital Status

- Tennessee rates of prescription opioid use among both married and unmarried consumers exceed the United States rate from 1999 to 2009.
- The rates of prescription opioid use for married consumers for both Tennessee and the United States are higher than use by unmarried consumers.
($p < .05$)

Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A)*. 1999 – 2009.

Prescription Opioid Use among TEDS-A Consumers - Tennessee and United States by Marital Status: 1999 -- 2009



Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

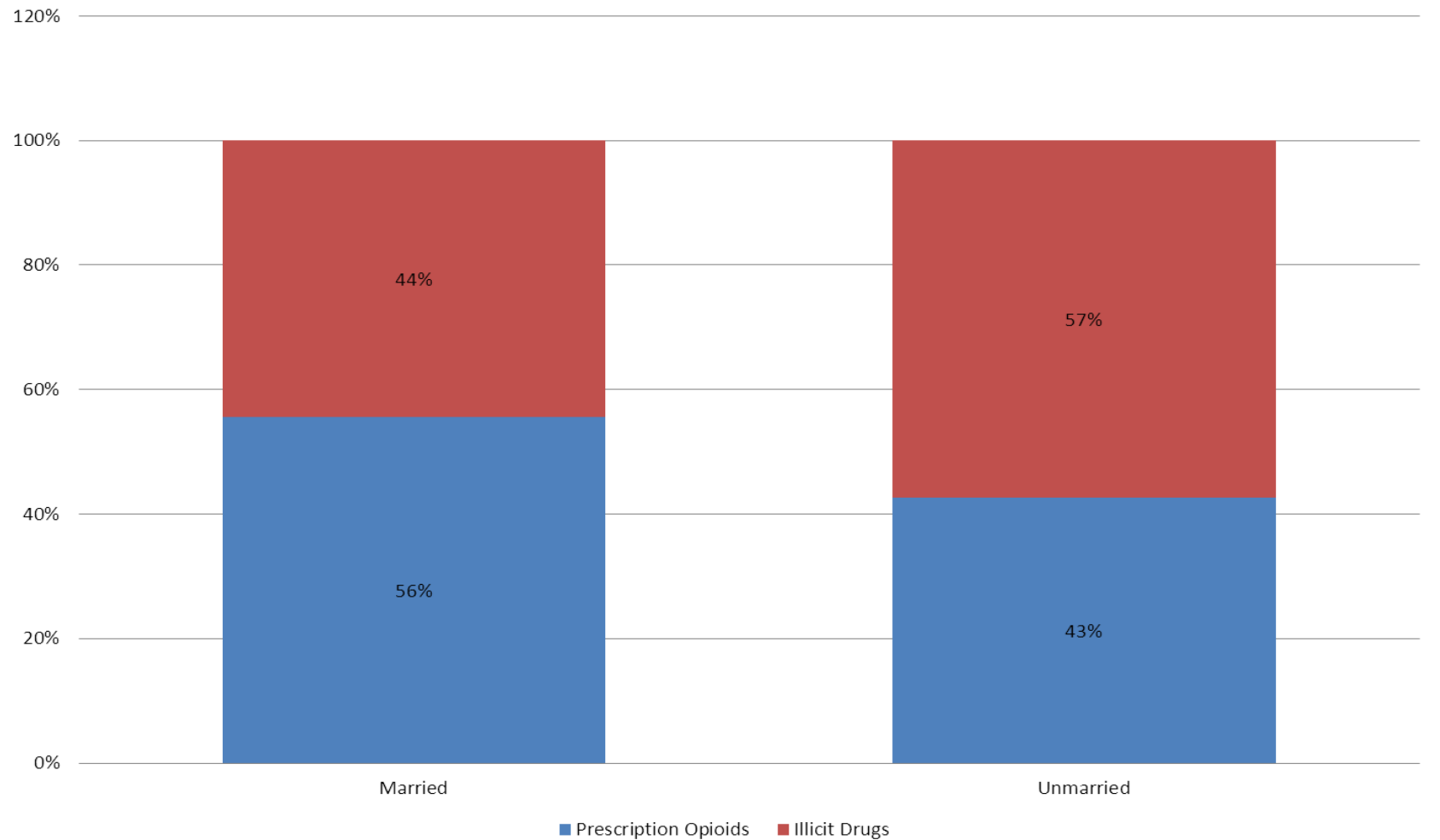
DADAS Consumers: Marital Status Prescription Opioids v. Illicit Drugs

	Married	Unmarried	
Prescription Opioids	541	2,206	2,747
Illicit Drugs	431	2,970	3,401
	972	5,176	

- Two years later in FY 2011, married DADAS consumers are 1.69 times more likely than unmarried consumers to use prescription opioids than illicit drugs ($p < .01$).

Source: *TN-WITS Database*.

FY 11 DADAS Consumers: Marital Status - Prescription Opioids v. Illicit Drugs



Source: *TN-WITS Database*.



Education Level

Tennessee Trends

■ Education Trends

□ 12 or More Years of Education

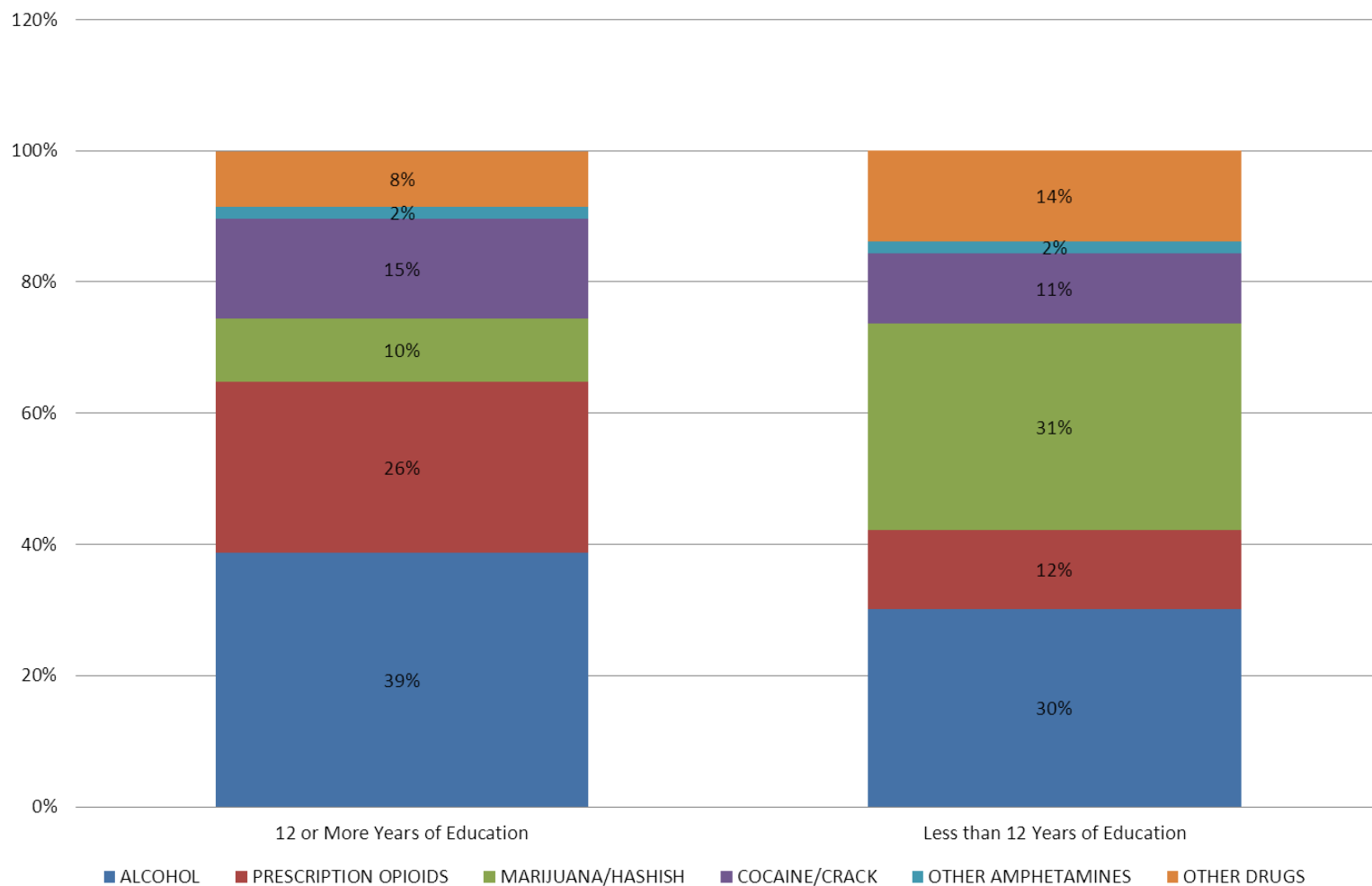
- In 2009, there were **169% more** prescription opioid users than users of the closest illicit drug, cocaine.

□ Less than 12 Years of Education

- In 2009, there were **162% less** prescription opioid users than users of the closest illicit drug, marijuana.

Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

Tennessee TEDS-A Consumers Primary Substance of Abuse by Education Level: FY 2009



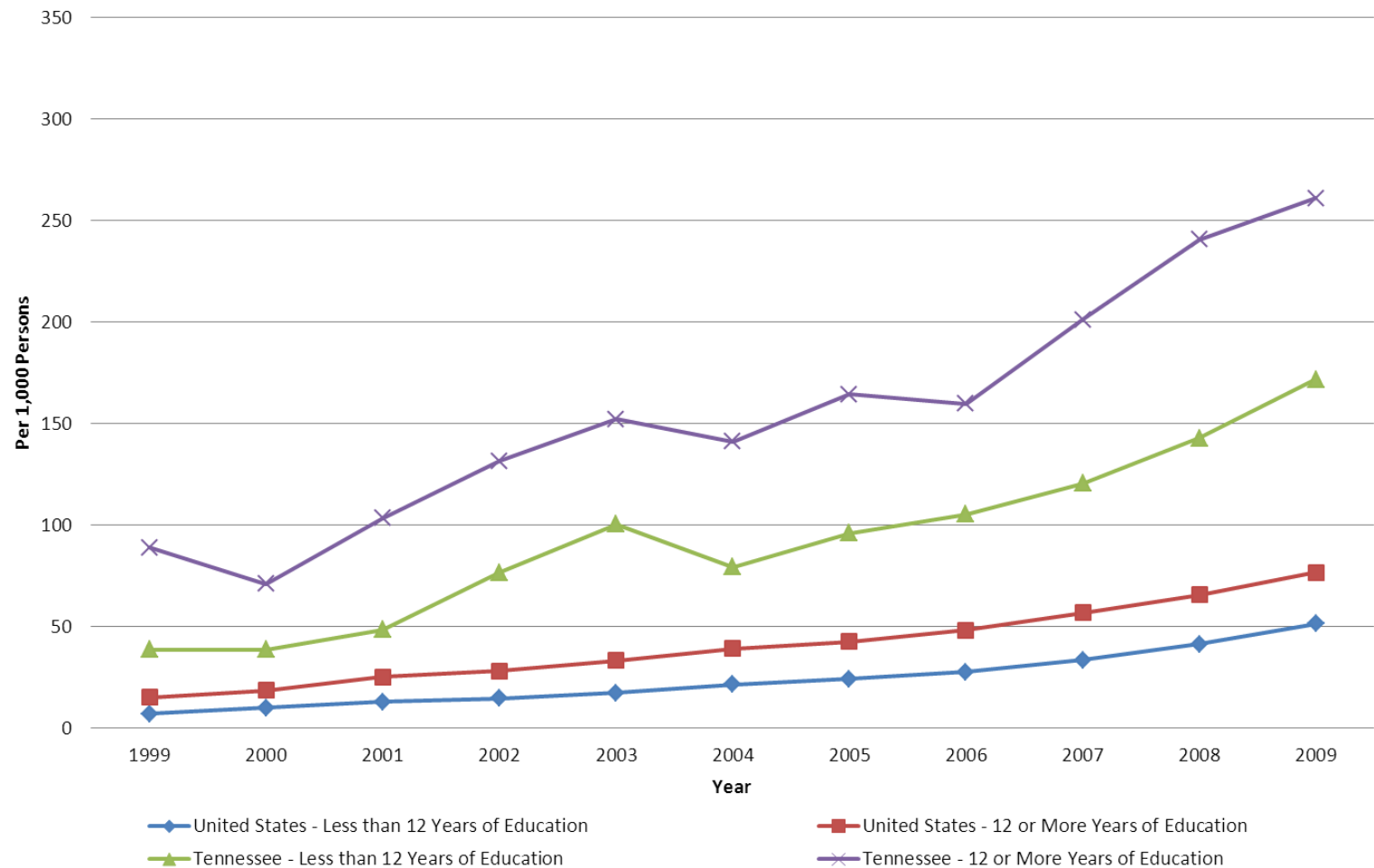
Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

Education Level

- Tennessee rates of prescription opioid use among consumers with less than or 12 or more years of education exceed the United States rate.
- The rates of prescription opioid use for consumers with 12 or more years of education in Tennessee and the United States are higher than that for consumers with less than 12 years of education. ($p < .05$)

Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

Prescription Opioid Use among TEDS-A Consumers - Tennessee and United States by Education Level: 1999 -- 2009



Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set – Admission (TEDS-A). 1999 – 2009.*

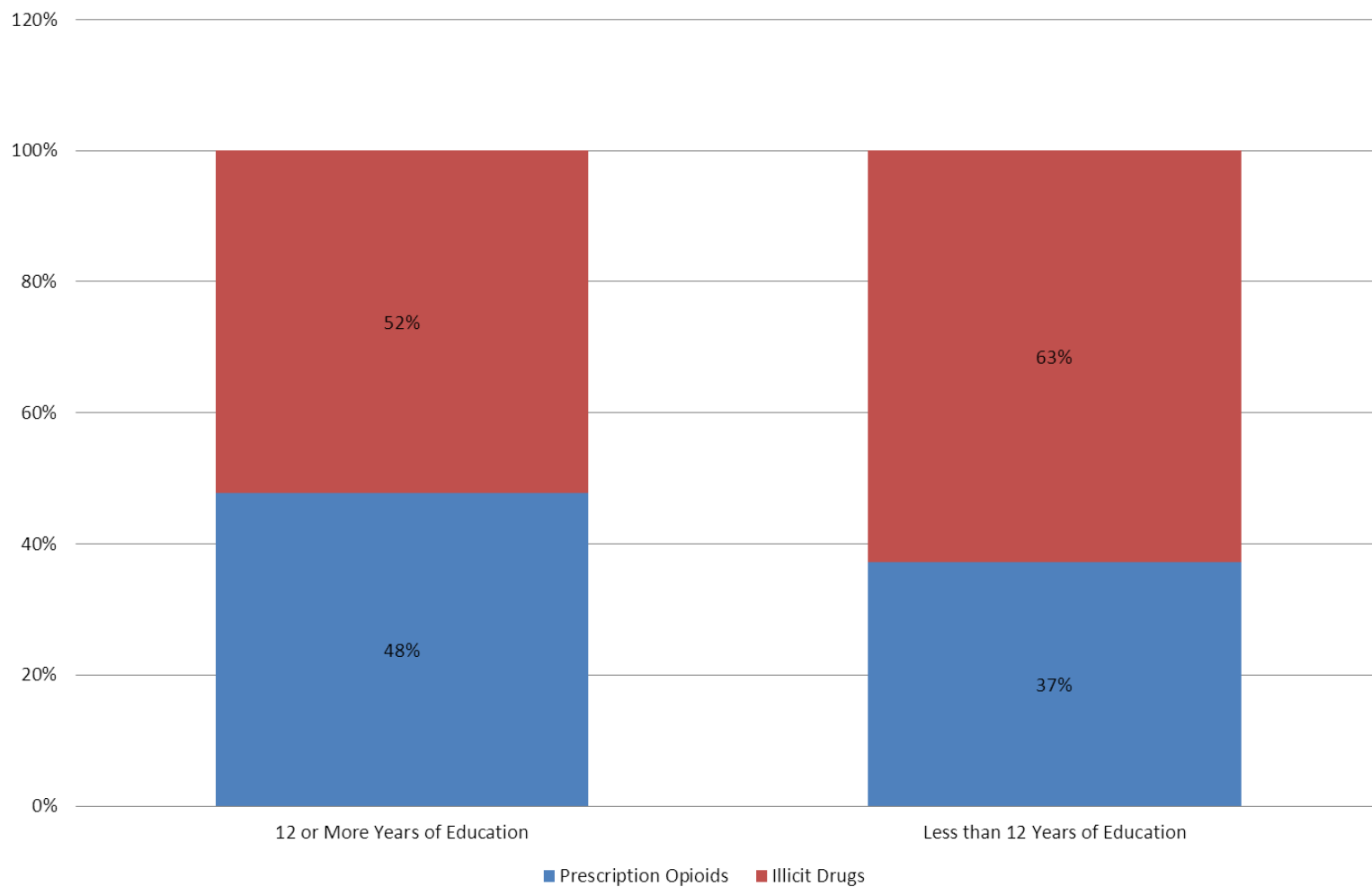
DADAS Consumers: Education Level Prescription Opioids v. Illicit Drugs

	12 or More Years of Education	Less than 12 Years of Education	
Prescription Opioids	2,057	703	2,760
Illicit Drugs	2,253	1,185	3,438
	4,310	1,888	

- Two years later in FY 2011, DADAS consumers with 12 or more years of education are 1.54 times more likely than consumers with less than 12 years of education to use prescription opioids than illicit drugs ($p < .01$).

Source: *TN-WITS Database*.

FY 11 DADAS Consumers: Education Level - Prescription Opioids v. Illicit Drugs



Source: *TN-WITS Database*.



What do these trends tell us?

- These demographic trends show that consumers with more stable situations (married, employed, or greater than 11 years of education) have the greatest prevalence of prescription opioid abuse.
- To test this hypothesis, we aggregated these risk factors to create two groups, most stable and least stable.

Most Stable v. Least Stable

■ Most Stable

- ☐ Married
- ☐ Employed
- ☐ 12 or more years of education

■ Least Stable

- ☐ Unmarried
- ☐ Unemployed
- ☐ Less than 12 years of education

DADAS Consumers: Stability

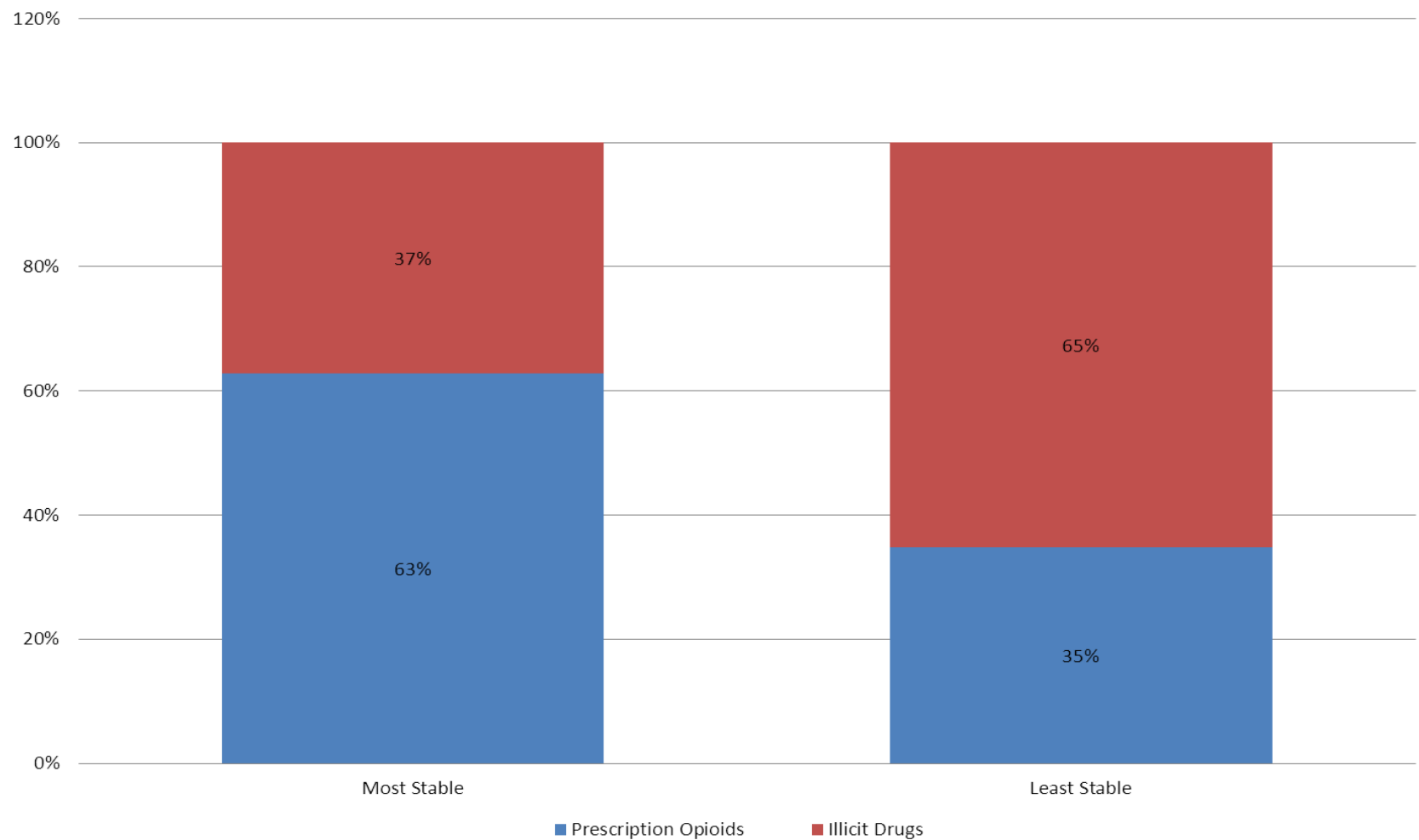
Prescription Opioids v. Illicit Drugs

	Most Stable	Least Stable	
Prescription Opioids	263	192	455
Illicit Drugs	156	360	516
	419	552	

- In FY 2011, more stable DADAS consumers are 3.16 times more likely than least stable consumers to use prescription opioids than illicit drugs ($p < .01$).

Source: *TN-WITS Database*.

FY 11 DADAS Consumers: Prescription Opioid and Illicit Drug Use by Level of Stability



Source: *TN-WITS Database*